

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

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## The Louisianian.

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long been, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men, before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them. Desirous of allaying animosities, of dilating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble race, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of their illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true peace without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH, Jr.

Book-keeper and Stationer

114 CANAL STREET.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

### ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.

To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, with-

out regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of people.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Ascension	4
Averyelles	3
Assumption	4
Baton Rouge, East	4
Baton Rouge, West	4
Bossier	2
Bienvenue	2
Calcasieu	2
Cameron	2
Catahoula	2
Concordia	2
Caddo	2
Caldwell	2
Carroll	2
Chalmette	2
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	2
Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	2
Grant	2
Iberia	2
Iberville	2
Jackson	2
Lafayette	2
Livingston	2
Lafourche	2
Morehouse	2
Madison	2
Natchitoches	2
Orleans	2
Plaquemines	2
Poivre Coupee	2
Richland	2
Rapides	2
St. Bernard	2
St. Helena	2
St. John Baptist	2
St. Martin	2
St. Charles	2
St. James	2
St. Landry	2
St. Mary	2
Tangipahoa	2
Terrebonne	2
Tensas	2
Union	2
Vermillion	2
Red River	2
Vernon	2
St. Tammany	2
Winn	2
Washington	2
Webster	2
Orleans—First Ward	4
Second Ward	4
Third Ward	4
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	4
Sixth Ward	4
Seventh Ward	4
Eighth Ward	4
Ninth Ward	4
Tenth Ward	4
Eleventh Ward	4
Twelfth Ward	4
Thirteenth Ward	4
Fourteenth Ward	4
Right Bank	4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

## POETRY.

### MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY "EKLIE."

My mind, poor restless thing, will ponder,  
O'er olden scenes, nigh those sweet bowers,  
Where life's delightful stream did wander,  
All through my childhood's happy hours.

Where, when the freely winged with light,  
Would flutter so at dusky eve,  
Mother would quiet her little spirit,  
To sleep: "Father who art in heaven."

"Keep this, my boy, from every wrong,  
Of deed or word, or ugly thought;  
And in his weakness make him strong,  
For by thy child's blood he was bought."

"Keep him, I pray thee, father, friend,  
Under thy ever watchful care,  
And when age to his troubles lend,  
Spare him, Oh, dearest father, spare!"

Mother, though in a distant clime,  
Thy prayer I remember yet;  
And though my life is fraught with crime,  
Those blessed words I can't forget.

Upon life's ocean ever tossed,  
I drift about without an aim;  
Thy sweet prayer is not yet lost  
To him who will an answer claim.

[Little Rock Republican.]

### THE STATE OF THE SOUTH.

The indolent excuse for our failure to understand the condition of the South is that nobody can very accurately comprehend it who has not been there to see for himself. With regard to troubles of a social character, this excuse is valid; but there are some plain statistical facts recently brought to light and published which it is our duty to recognize and confront. We must acknowledge that the condition of the South from almost every point of view is extremely wretched. The property of the eleven States in 1860, exclusive of slaves, was valued at \$2,728,825,006. At the end of the war their increased liabilities and loss, exclusive of slaves, was \$1,272,900,390, nearly one-half the assessed value of their property at the beginning of the war. This, however, was only State loss. Secretary Belknap fixes the rebel debt, on the 1st of April, 1865, at \$2,345,297,823. This estimate would make the total loss of the rebellious States by the war \$6,262,303,554. This sum, it will be seen, is about twice the assessed value of all Southern property in 1860, exclusive of slaves. Five-eighths of Southern property is gone, and the taxes upon the remainder are four times that upon the original property before the war. How much of the money wrung from this impoverished country is expended upon public improvements, it is difficult to tell; but it is likely that the most of it, and certain that much of it, goes to feed the vulgar and rapacious rogues who rob and rule a people helpless and utterly exhausted.

With the exception of Virginia and Tennessee, the debts of all the States have been increased since the end of the war. The near neighborhood of those communities to the Ohio may have had some influence in driving rogues further south. The real reason, however, is the comparative fecklessness of the negroes. The debt of Alabama in 1866 was \$5,000,000; under the rule of the enlightened and disinterested economists who have undertaken to repair her finances, that debt has been increased to \$24,000,000. In North Carolina the new government was established in 1868. In 1860, the State debt was \$14,000,000; in 1866, \$20,000,000; in 1868, \$24,000,000, and in 1871, \$34,000,000. Thus the increase of debt since the war has been more than twice the increase during the war—which looks as if war were a cheaper and more prosperous condition than peace. At any rate, reconstruction seems to be morally a more disastrous process than rebellion. Guile is the strength of the weak, and the carpet-baggers have taught the Southern people to meet rogues with trickery. The Ku-Klux Committee, commenting upon their dreadful poverty at the close of the war, says that manifestly they must

have at once succumbed under their loss of \$5,000,000,000 had it not been for the benefactions of the North. It states that the Freedmen's Bureau has spent \$13,000,000 upon Southern sufferers of both colors. This does not seem a considerable sum when we think that the increased debt since the war in North Carolina has been \$14,000,000. Certainly, our charities have done less good than our carpet-baggers have done damage. The theory, of course, is that something remains from the enormous sums raised by taxation, that they have been expended upon needed public improvements. In North Carolina, it was alleged, the large subsidies given to railroads would encourage immigration. There has been no immigration, however; the bonds have been sold at a disadvantage; some of the money has been stolen, and a few of the rogues have been indicted. It is impossible to say how much of the sums raised remain to the States. The carpet-baggers have had it pretty much their own way. If they chose to rob, there was nothing to prevent them. Give men a chance to be tyrants or scamps, and there is no fear that some will not be found who will avail themselves of it. Here in New York, where we have all the rascals and all the plunderers within a radius of five miles, we know how long we have been in bringing the Ring to bay. The carpet-baggers have an immense extent of country to rifle; they do not buy the legislatures, they constitute them; they enact their own registration acts and vote their own supplies. The persons they rob are not of that apathetic and well-to-do class too indifferent to go to the polls, but people who could not go if they would.

All accounts agree as to the widespread misery and penury. In Mississippi, a large planter testified that it took all his cotton for the year 1871 to pay his taxes. It is South Carolina, however, that enjoys the unenviable eminence of being the worst-robed State of the whole eleven. In the single county of Kershaw, possessing a population of only 11,000, there were 3,600 tax-executions issued. The taxation during 1870, \$2,365,047, was more than the whole taxation on double the property for five years before the war. In order to change the fiscal year, they proposed to double this, and in 1871, to levy a tax of \$4,730,094; whether this law was executed we do not know, but the fact remains that it was enacted. Penetration and corruption are as universal as poverty and distress. In 1860, South Carolina paid for offices and salaries, \$123,800; in 1871, the State expended on these \$581,840. In two years, \$1,208,577 67 have been paid out, for which no vouchers are to be found in the Treasury. According to the minority report of the Ku-Klux Committee, the disbursements exceeded the appropriations by \$170,683. This report, though spoiled by some rather low allusions to "ebony legislators," "men and brothers," etc., brings to light some amusing facts. Money voted with which to fit up committee-rooms has been expended on the private apartments of the colored members of the legislatures. Their rooms were furnished with Brussels carpets, sofas, mirrors, etc. About seventy-five imported porcelain spittoons, bought for the South Carolina State House, likewise adorned their private apartments. This fact seemed to affect the Democratic minority of the committee even more profoundly than the vast robberies and excessive taxations. They remark, with ragged, Spartan simplicity, that they themselves, in "the splendid capital of the nation," had never had anything but "an article of common, plain, brown earthenware, of domestic manufacture." This striking disparity between fortune and desert does not excite in us any feeling of indignation against the negroes. Emerg-

ing from a long night of slavery and cruel bondage, who can grudge them their fantastic lease of liberty and luxury? Did not graver considerations check us, our humor would be to vote them State bachelors and the most delightful of oriental baths. We suspect the truth to be that in the distribution of spoils the poor African gets the gilt and plush, the porcelain spittoons, the barbaric upholstery, while the astuter Caucasian clings to the soldier and more durable advantages. The negroes by themselves would be but little to be feared; yet, in the hands of the carpet-baggers, they have been the unwitting instruments of most of the harm that has been done. The swindlers could not have so got the control of things without the help of the negroes.

They have made numerically the largest part of the conventions and legislatures in South Carolina. The Convention of 1868, which drew up a State constitution, was composed of 72 negroes and 49 white men. This convention made provision for a levy of \$2,230,950 upon the State, which would necessitate taxation at the rate of 6 per cent; yet but 13 of the 72 negroes paid taxes. In the Legislature of 1869, there were 12 black and 20 white senators; eight of the twelve black senators paid no taxes. In the House, there were 86 black and 37 white members; 68 of the 86 black members paid no taxes. As things are at present, there seems to be no limit to the power of the carpet-baggers to plunder the South as they choose. The only ray of hope is in the passage of an act of universal amnesty. We have given the negro the ballot to protect him against his old master; we need now to give the white citizen the vote to protect him against the carpet-bagger.

Seven years have gone over us since the close of the war, and, instead of occupying this precious season with endeavors to re-establish prosperity and to sow the seeds of a peace which, in another generation, would ripen into good-will and forgetfulness, we have averted our eyes from the whole problem, refused to listen to the complaints of men whose hands we have tied, and have fallen back upon the lazy belief that in some way this great country is bound to go through. The unconscious syllogism working in the indolent Northern mind seems to be: "Things are no doubt very bad—how bad, we haven't the time or the inclination to ascertain. Examination of such unpleasant matters, if a duty at all, is a disagreeable one. After all, the rebels have made their own bed, and they must lie in it." Perhaps their sufferings are only the just punishment of their crimes; but at any rate, there can be no reason for giving over the criminals into the hands of the carpet-baggers. What services have these persons rendered the country that we should grant them the monopoly of robbing rebels? It would be better to levy tribute-money, and get some national advantage from the merciless exactions inflicted upon the Southern people. Let us make up our minds one way or the other—do we or do we not propose further to punish the rebel States for their rebellion? If we do, let us at once proceed to devise some intelligent means for that purpose. If we do not, let us make haste to protect society from the ravages of ignorance and rapacity, or give society the means to protect itself. We thought it worth four years of war to retain the Southern States in the Union, now we hardly deem it worth an act of Congress to preserve them—Nation.

"Sir," said to me an irate little gentleman, of about four feet eleven inches, "I would have you know, sir, that I have been well brought up. I looked down on him. 'Possibly,' I said, 'but you haven't been brought up right.'"

—A serious turn—The twist of one's neck.

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One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$13	\$20
Two	7	12	16	23	35
Three	9	16	21	30	45
Four	12	21	28	39	57
Five	15	26	35	48	71
Six	18	31	41	56	84
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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Jan 18-ly.

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Jan 18-6m

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# The Louisianian.

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY  
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STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

## STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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Recording Sec'y—WILLIAM VIGERS.

Corresponding Sec'y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our  
office of any delinquency on the  
part of our carrier, as our arrange-  
ments are such that every issue of  
our paper should be regularly de-  
livered.

### MARRIED:

In the Chapel of "Alcorn University,"  
near Rodney, Miss., on the 4th of April,  
1872, by the Rev. H. B. Revels, D. D.,  
President of the University, JEFFERSON  
BLANTON, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Jef-  
ferson County, to Miss MARTHA SWODGRASS,  
of Claiborne County, Miss.

One of our verdant *confreres*  
is gravely informing his readers  
that the body of De Soto was really  
found on *All Fools' Day*, and is on  
exhibition at the New Orleans School  
of Medicine.

J. P. Ball, the Pioneer photo-  
grapher of the Southwest is in our  
city purchasing goods for his gallery  
in Greenville, Miss., where he is  
at present located. From many of  
the specimens which we have seen  
of Mr. B's skill we should think  
that a professional visit to New  
Orleans would not be unprofitable  
to him.

During the next week letters to  
him will find him at this office.

MASS MEETING.—Our columns an-  
nounce the holding of a Republican  
mass meeting in Lafayette square  
this evening, under the auspices of  
the Committee of the Parish of Or-  
leans. In view of the unhappy  
feuds and dissensions at present di-  
viding the Republican party of this  
State and the absolute importance  
of unity, we commend a careful  
perusal of the preamble and resolu-  
tions of the Committee, and in-  
vite the presence of all Republicans  
to-night, and trust that the open,  
full and free discussions which will  
doubtless take place will prepare  
the way for a mutually satisfactory  
adjustment of the present disputes.

## THE COLORED CONVENTION

Which has so justly and so univer-  
sally attracted public attention, as-  
sembled in the Hall of the House of  
Representatives, Mechanics' Insti-  
tute, yesterday at noon and was  
called to order by Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor A. J. Ransier, of South Caro-  
lina, he being the President of the  
Southern Convention and the caller  
of the National Convention. Mr.  
Ransier briefly, ably and pointedly  
referred to the object of the Con-  
vention and referred to the peculiar  
condition of the colored race, which  
renders such gatherings necessary.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, of Mas-  
sachusetts, Lieutenant Governor  
Pinchback was unanimously chosen  
temporary President.

The chair appointed Messrs. Ruffin,  
of Massachusetts, and Burch,  
of Louisiana, a committee to conduct  
the temporary presiding officer to  
chair.

On taking his seat Mr. Pinchback  
acknowledged his appreciation of  
the high compliment paid him by  
the Convention, and stated that not  
having expected to be called on to  
preside over the deliberations he  
had not given any consideration in  
the direction of even alluding at  
any length to the objects which had  
attracted them together. Any ne-  
cessity for such an explanation how-  
ever he was happy, was obviated by  
the trite and appropriate remarks  
of Lieutenant Governor Ransier.

On motion duly seconded Hon. G.  
T. Ruby, of Texas, was unanimously  
elected Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. T. S. Kelly was elected Ser-  
geant-at-Arms of the Convention.  
The proceedings were opened with  
prayer by Rev. — Jordan.

The President suggested that in  
order to facilitate the preliminary  
work of the Convention and ascer-  
tain at once what States are rep-  
resented, it might be appropriate for  
the Secretary to call over the States  
alphabetically, and the gentlemen  
claiming to represent them would  
present their names to the Secretary.

On the call of States the follow-  
ing names were handed in:

ALABAMA.—Jere Henderson, Jas.  
T. Rapier, G. W. Washington, H.  
Thompson, R. W. Whitaker, Frank  
McKell, Wm. V. Turner, Jas. K.  
Green.

GEORGIA.—H. M. Turner.

LOUISIANA.—P. B. S. Pinchback,  
Jas. Lewis, Jas. H. Ingraham, Geo.  
Devezan, Harry Lott, David Young,  
J. H. Burch.

MARYLAND.—Isaac Myers.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. Sella Martin,  
Geo. L. Ruffin.

MISSISSIPPI.—Jas. Hill, G. W.  
White, J. J. Spelman, J. D. Web-  
ster, Jas. Pilles, A. K. Davis, H. P.  
Jacobs.

OHIO.—Peter H. Clark, Wm. H.  
Jones.

PENNSYLVANIA.—T. Morris' Ches-  
ter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A. J. Ransier,  
F. L. Cardoza, F. H. Frost, W. J.  
McKinley, R. B. Elliott, W. B.  
Nash.

TEXAS.—G. T. Ruby, N. W. Cuny,  
R. Allen.

VIRGINIA.—W. M. Stevens.

DISTRICT COLUMBIA.—J. M. Langs-  
ton.

Several statements were made to  
the effect that other delegates might  
be expected to join the Convention  
to-day among whom Frederick  
Douglass was looked for.

On motion of I. Myers, of Mary-  
land, a committee on credentials to  
be composed of one from each State  
present was authorized to be ap-  
pointed, and the chair formed the  
committee of—

I. Myers, Maryland, Chairman.

M. V. Turner, Alabama.

H. M. Turner, Georgia.

Jas. Lewis, Louisiana.

G. L. Ruffin, Massachusetts.

G. W. White, Mississippi.

Peter H. Clark, Ohio.

T. M. Chester, Pennsylvania.

W. M. Gibbs, Arkansas.

A. J. Ransier, South Carolina.

R. Allen, Texas.

J. W. Stevens, Virginia.

J. M. Langston, Dist. Columbia.

Two or three matters of interest  
were informally referred to or sug-  
gested, when a motion duly seconded  
the Convention, took a recess of  
twenty minutes to afford the com-  
mittee on credentials an opportunity  
to prepare their report.

At the expiration of the time, the  
Convention re-assembled and the  
committee reported and besides  
approving of the credentials of  
members present, recommended the  
admission of a number of delegates  
not yet arrived, which was adopted.

The following resolution was then  
offered and passed:

Resolved, That gentlemen in the  
city from States not fully rep-  
resented, may be admitted to mem-  
bership upon the recommendation  
of the delegates from said States;  
and that gentlemen from States not  
represented at all, may be admitted  
upon the recommendation of the  
Committee on Credentials, provided  
that in all cases, such names shall  
be submitted to the Convention,  
and that the total number of dele-  
gates from any State shall not ex-  
ceed the number allowed by the  
call, and that they shall pay assess-  
ments made upon members of the  
Convention.

The following Committee on Per-  
manent Organization was then ap-  
pointed:

F. L. Cardoza, S. C. Chairman.

—Haralson, Alabama.

M. W. Gibbs, Arkansas.

J. M. Langston, Dist. Columbia.

H. M. Turner, Georgia.

David Young, Louisiana.

Isaac Myers, Maryland.

J. Sella Martin, Massachusetts.

J. H. Pilles, Mississippi.

P. H. Clark, Ohio.

T. Morris Chester, Pennsylvania.

N. W. Cuny, Texas.

W. N. Stevens, Virginia.

On motion, duly seconded, the  
following Committee on Rules was  
appointed: P. H. Clark, J. H. In-  
graham and J. Sella Martin.

A Committee on Address, com-  
posed of the following delegates  
was also appointed: T. Morris  
Chester, Geo. L. Ruffin and — Har-  
olson.

This much business being accom-  
plished, several of the delegates  
relaxed their tension for a short  
time, and following the lead of Ala-  
bama, indulged in enough pleasant-  
ry to indicate to observers that be-  
fore they finally adjourn, we shall  
be regaled with a "keen encounter"  
of the wits of several of the dele-  
gates.

The Convention, on motion, was  
adjourned till 10 o'clock this morn-  
ing.

*Negro Gazette* is the significant  
title of a diminutive paper just  
started in this city by Dr. R. I.  
Cromwell, the first number of which  
is before us. The Dr. dashes  
into the editorial arena with all the  
confidence of self-reliance. The  
"State Administration" is one of  
the doomed victims of the new  
crusader, while his unswerving de-  
votion is pledged to Republicanism.

The idiosyncrasy of the Dr., and  
his peculiar notions of "negro races"  
and "negro nationalities" sometimes  
lead him into illogical ways, and no  
one more so than that which induced  
him to baptize his bantling with its  
present name. There is abundant  
room for the labors of the Dr.

The Mechanics' Institute was  
the centre of considerable attraction  
yesterday. Long before the time  
for calling the Convention to order  
large numbers of persons were to  
be observed in the vicinity of the  
State House; so that by the time  
the hour for assembling the Con-  
vention had arrived, the large hall  
of the House of Representatives was  
well filled with a concourse of in-  
terested persons. Nor were they  
of that class of reckless, and merely  
curious spectators but men of in-  
telligence, of standing, and of all shades  
of color, both in politics and in the  
skin. Quite a number of ladies  
were also in attendance.

"At the recent Republican  
State Convention at Columbus, O.,  
James Madison Bell, a colored man,  
was one of the delegates who was  
also elected as a delegate to the  
Philadelphia National Convention;  
being the first colored man ever  
chosen to the former position in that  
State, and the first one ever chosen  
as a delegate to a national conven-  
tion."

The above is taken from the Har-  
risburg *State Journal*. There is a  
historical inaccuracy in the last as-  
sertion which our cotemporary will  
permit us to rectify. Mr. Bell is  
not the first colored man "ever  
chosen as a delegate to a national  
convention." Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor Pinchback was a delegate  
to the National Convention that no-  
minated General Grant in 1868.

Dispatches from Washington  
convey the intelligence that Hon.  
James H. Ingraham, State Senator,  
has been confirmed by the United  
States Senate, in the position of  
Surveyor of this port. We con-  
gratulate Mr. Ingraham on this dis-  
tinguished patronage from the  
Federal Government.

The Editor of the *Meridian*

*Meridian*, Miss., thinks that the ef-  
forts of the Mississippi Republi-  
cans to secure the enjoyment of  
civil and political equality, for the  
colored man, is evidence of a dis-  
position to "force negroes upon  
white people," and specially inti-  
mates to the Editor of the *Pilot*  
that the result of successful advoca-  
cy of the question will get some  
heads broken." This is very pretty;  
and we must compliment our astute  
negrophobic cotemporary. But he  
is slightly oblivious of one or  
two things, or he entirely misun-  
derstands, and thus may pardon-  
ably be misrepresenting the ques-  
tion in dispute.

There has been no effort, either  
in Mississippi or anywhere else, to  
interfere with or control the asso-  
ciations of any set of men. And it  
is either a wicked and a willful per-  
version of the truth, or a lamentable  
lack of mental perception to charge  
upon the advocates of the civil and  
political equality of all men, a de-  
sire to force "negroes upon white  
people."

The advocates of these "white  
people" seem to cherish the idea  
that they possess the exclusive and  
impressible right not only to the  
enjoyment of every right and  
privilege of citizenship, but the fur-  
ther right to exclude others from  
an equal enjoyment.

Obviously this "flattering un-  
ction" is one of the out-growths of  
that system which stamped a neces-  
sary inferiority on the negro. But  
the system exists no longer, and the  
sooner men of sense adapt their  
modes of thought and action to the  
altered and improved condition of  
things around them, by so much  
will they accelerate the advent of a  
desirable state of things.

The effort to prey upon the fears  
by threatening to have some "bro-  
ken heads" is ludicrously absurd. We  
have grown accustomed to such  
things, and cease to regard such  
demonstrations with any special  
dread. Our race is denied the rights  
of men, it is placed under a ban,  
and we are made to feel the sword  
piercing our souls, at every turn,  
and in every avenue of life.

We are profoundly and bitterly  
discontented under this unjust,  
and inhuman proscription. And we  
will agitate, and agitate, and struggle  
for the enjoyment of our rights at  
all times, under all circumstances  
and at every hazard.

We know our rights, and we will  
dare maintain them even if we do  
have some "broken heads."

## CONCERT AT LYCEUM HALL.

On Tuesday evening there was a  
fine concert given by a number of  
ladies for the benefit of the funds of  
the Free Mission Baptist Church on  
Common street. The evening  
was a beautiful one, and the attend-  
ance although not so large as we  
have seen was respectable and ap-  
preciative. The vocal powers of the  
several singers were exhibited in a  
highly creditable manner, and  
flowers being in bloom, rich and  
fragrant bouquets were lavishly be-  
stowed on the amateurs.

The Misses Stackhouse all sung  
with effect and succeeded in obtain-  
ing the enthusiastic applause of the  
house and showers of bouquets, as  
also did Miss Watson.

The gentlemen, Messrs. Burch,  
Williams, and Sturges, acquitted  
themselves well and received pleas-  
ing tokens of approval from the  
audience.

Quite a number of the gentlemen  
in attendance in the city on the  
National Convention, were at the  
concert, and enjoyed the entertain-  
ment very much.

If Republican leaders in New  
Orleans refuse to stop their bick-  
erings, and to thereby mar the har-  
mony in the ranks of the party, the  
people of the country parishes  
should unite in calling an inde-  
pendent convention, and dictate  
the terms of peace. Shall they  
submit to the disgrace which will  
follow dissension and certain de-  
feat?

The above paragraph is from the  
*Attakapas Register*, of April 5. There  
is an ominousness in the sound  
of friend Bentley's utterance, which  
perhaps it would be well for some  
people to heed. Such things as  
THE PEOPLE assuming the direct con-  
trol of their affairs have happened  
before.

## WHAT THEY EXPECTED

## WHAT THEY FOUND

[Special Correspondence.]

Carrollton, Jefferson parish, La.,  
April 10th, 1872.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR—My attention has been  
called to the published account of  
the Mass Meeting held in Carroll-  
ton, on last Saturday, 6th of April, in  
which I find it said that it was unani-  
mous—that is, that it was a parish  
Republican mass meeting, and that  
the resolutions offered were said to  
have been adopted unanimously by  
the Republicans of the entire parish  
of Jefferson. What an absurd idea?  
That a newspaper reporter could  
conscientiously say (as did the re-  
porter of the *National Republican*)  
that the parish of Jefferson was  
represented in that assembly, when  
it was possible for him to scoop  
them under the coat tails of the  
Mogul Packard, where they could  
be fondly caressed at leisure by the  
ring-master Casey, though he remain  
ed quiet in his citadel and did not  
make his appearance on that mem-  
orable occasion.

Now that the *National Republi-  
can* has circulated the report that  
the parish of Jefferson did, on the  
6th of April, adopt the resolutions  
offered by the members of a club  
that has so far failed to procure  
recognition by the regular Republican  
Parish Executive Committee on ac-  
count of their stubbornness in fail-  
ing to comply with the established rules  
and regulations governing that  
body, I feel it to be my indispen-  
sable duty to enlighten your readers,  
by giving a true statement of facts  
as they occurred.

Between the hours of 3 and 4  
o'clock, the Customhouse brass  
band made its appearance in front  
of the house of the General Mower  
Radical Republican mother club No.  
4, of the city of Carrollton, parish  
of Jefferson, located on St. Charles  
street, between Washington and  
Short streets. After a short halt,  
they then proceeded to wend their  
way towards Canal street, where  
preparations had been made for  
their entertainment until they were  
called upon to execute for the pur-  
pose of drawing the people out to  
hear their excellent music. All this  
time great preparations were being  
made at the house where the club  
meets to have a procession of torch  
lights carried by the members of  
this organization. But a few respon-  
ded to the call, and out of the 350  
names that they claim to have en-  
rolled as members of their club, only 8  
responded, and the other 16 who  
wore regalia and marched in the  
procession were but half-grown  
boys who have since acknowledged  
that they were paid for their ser-  
vices on the occasion by John T.  
Claiborn, the would be President of  
THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

At early candle light the band  
started from their temporary head-  
quarters and marched in line down  
to the house where the procession  
was forming, playing a splendid  
piece of music and attracting the  
attention of a great many persons  
who, being fond of music, followed  
in the rear. One or two more airs  
were played after halting to allow  
time for the procession to form,  
after which the President of the  
club gave the order, and they  
"marched, marched away." The  
line of procession was up St. Charles  
st. to Madison st., out Madison st.  
to Second st., down Second st. to  
Canal Avenue then to the Court-  
house where the stand was erected,  
and where they found about sev-  
enty five or eighty people gathered  
to hear the music.

After the usual preliminaries, W.  
W. McCullough was called to the  
stand; he made a few brief remarks  
and withdrew. J. R. Randolph fol-  
lowed, and after having exerted  
himself to a pitch of hoarseness, in  
his efforts to compel the people to  
acknowledge his wisdom in de-  
nouncing of the State Adminis-  
tration, he then repeated his "Bat-  
ter story," and finally took his seat  
without having elicited any ap-  
plause for his vain efforts.

J. Henri Burch was next intro-  
duced, and, in his usual manner of  
address, found fault with everybody  
who did not look at matters in the  
same light that he did. His speech  
was short, in fact in my opinion he  
broke down. Postmaster Lowell

and Senator Ingraham both  
said their pieces, but did not re-  
ceive much applause from the  
audience, although there were re-  
peated attempts to bestow such en-  
couragement from the stand. They  
concluded with brevity, as they  
could find nothing to talk about,  
and the audience had warned them  
about their abusing language. A.  
J. Kemp followed with his resolu-  
tions, which having been read were  
voted down. W. B. Morris then  
read his resolutions, and after con-  
cluding his reading, he peremptorily  
ordered John Williams to vote  
"loud as he wanted the resolution  
passed." But John could not vote  
strong enough and the mass of  
people crying out No! John's voice  
could not be heard, and the resolu-  
tion was lost, and they then ad-  
journed.

This is a true statement of the  
meeting, and so far as the parish of  
Jefferson is concerned, you will be  
able to express your opinion after  
the Convention of the Parish Com-  
mittee to be held on the 13th inst.

Respectfully, yours,

A REPUBLICAN.

## A LODGE—WHAT IT IS AND TO WHOM DEDICATED.

"The memory can lodge a greater  
store of images than all the senses  
can present at one time."—Cheyene.

A Masonic Lodge is said to be a  
place where Freemasons assemble  
to work. Its bounds are from the  
distant quarters of the universe. Its  
height is limited by the heavens. Its  
depth extends to the center, thus  
denoting the unlimited dominion of  
that august Being, whose presence  
fills immensity, and whose provi-  
dential care is over the minutest of  
His creation. The supports of a  
Masonic lodge are the pillars of  
*Wisdom, Strength and Beauty*. It is  
covered with the starry canopy of  
heaven, with our lessons teach us  
all good Masons may hope to ar-  
rive, by *Faith in God, Hope in im-  
mortality, and Charity or love to all  
mankind*. This is indicated by the  
emblem of a ladder, of which these  
virtues are said to be the principal  
rungs.

The furniture of a lodge consists  
of the *Holy Bible*, the *Square*, and  
*Compasses*. The Bible is dedicated  
to God, as being his inestimable gift  
to man, and showing the path that  
leads to happiness. The Square,  
which denotes that unerring stand-  
ard of divine truth, by which every  
man's work is to be tried, is dedi-  
cated to the Master, it being the  
appropriate emblem of his office, to  
remind him of the duty he owes to  
the lodge over which he is appointed  
to preside. The Compasses, indicat-  
ing self-restraint, or the due  
subjection of the passions, and a  
peaceable submission to the laws  
and to rulers, are dedicated to the  
craft.

Perhaps anciently, before Free-  
masonry became a speculative so-  
ciety, the emblem of an open book  
may have designated those laws  
which, under the name of reason,  
or natural religion, regulated the  
moral world. But more probably,  
it signified those sacred writings—  
those oracular responses, or revela-  
tions of the will of the Deity to man  
—which most heathen nations have  
supposed themselves to possess, but  
which in truth did not belong to  
them.

Thus the East Indians rep-  
resented one of the appearances of  
Vishnu under the similitude of a  
man coming out of the mouth of a  
vast fish, and holding in one of his  
hands an open book or revelation  
from heaven. If this conjecture be  
well founded, it is easy to account  
for the introduction of the Scrip-  
tures into lodges of Masons, and for  
the veneration have immemorially  
been held. Certain it is, that the  
*Holy Bible* is termed, with emphasis,  
the *great light of Masonry*. It is al-  
ways open, to denote the prop



## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE

UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Colleso's

CELEBRATED EUROPEAN

ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France,

Germany, Austria, and Prussia is unap-

precipitated, having entirely superseded all mag-

ical, calomel, opium, etc., of every de-

scription, and are universally acknowledged

to be the most effective and agreeable Purga-

tives ever introduced.

Dr. Colleso has just completed arrange-

ments to supply the people in America with

this valuable medicine, and to prevent any imi-

tation, he has caused them to be prepared at

his own establishment, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Or-

leans, where only one is already pouring in

from all parts of the country. Dr. Colleso,

therefore, the people that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS

has gotten up on speculation and never

before, would state that he is a graduate

of the Royal College of Surgeons in

London, and during his extensive practice

of over twenty-five years in Europe, has

been able to produce some medicine which

has come within the reach of all, and

which would effectually cure a large

number of complaints so general, and for

which an article of this kind generally

neglected until the health is impaired

and undermined and the constitution shat-

tered. He, therefore, has tried them effec-

tively in Europe for the last fifteen years,

and the most satisfactory results, and has

been able to produce some medicine which

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## Call for a National Convention of the Col-

ored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and res-

olutions were adopted by the South-

ern States Convention of Colored

Men, which convened in this city

on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the

assembling of this Convention was

very unfortunate, owing to the im-

portant canvasses going on in

several of the Southern States, and

the inability of many good men to

attend, in consequence of the same;

and whereas, many prominent col-

ored men disapproved of said call,

because they considered it sectional;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of

this Convention be, and is hereby,

authorized to call a National Con-

vention of the colored people of the

United States, to meet at the City of

New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d

Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation

to said Convention shall be two

from each State or Territory at

large, and one for each twenty

thousand colored voters, and one

for each fractional part over ten

thousand, to be elected as the State

may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in

me under the foregoing resolutions,

I hereby call upon the colored peo-

ple of the United States to elect and

commission delegates to assemble

in convention on the day and at the

place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to

consider their political and material

interests.

The ratio of representation as

laid down in the foregoing resolu-

tions, is expected to be strictly

adhered to.

Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,

President of the "Southern States

Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of

equality before the law and the

material interests of the colored

people, will please copy.

NOW OPEN.

A First Class HOUSE, centrally

and pleasantly located, for the

accommodation of the Tra-

veling and Visiting

Community,

BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,

26 GEORGE ST., one door east of King,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD—Per Week, \$8.00

Per Day, \$1.75

Per Month, \$50.00

Per Year, \$500.00

Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

Per Lodger, \$0.50

Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

Per Lodger, \$0.50

Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

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Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

Per Lodger, \$0.50

Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

Per Lodger, \$0.50

Per Family, \$10.00

Per Single, \$5.00

Per Child, \$2.50

Per Boarder, \$1.00

## THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

114... Carondelet Street... 114

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We are now prepared to execute every

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—OF—

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Mammoth Posters,

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Steamboat Work,

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And all kinds of MECHANICAL WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

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interest to call at our Office and

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BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

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On any quality of paper—

Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.

Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables.

In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only

with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-

DATING TERMS.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION,

PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-

sized patterns of useful articles accompa-

nies the paper every fortnight.

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of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on

superfine calendered paper, and is pub-

lished weekly.

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tures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter

of especial use and interest to the family:

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